

A SLEEPY HEADED MAN

By M. QUAD

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It was a geologist and prospector who discovered that the Widow Carson's farm, forty miles from the recognized oil fields, was the center of another basin and so reported to the Sunshine Crude Oil Producing company, capital \$1,000,000. That company had gobbled up all the best wells in a large district and was rapidly controlling production.

Moses Perkins was a young man of twenty-six. He was a farmer's son and a farmer himself, and he was not yet married. He had left his farm for a few months to help drill oil wells for the Sunshine company. Moses was hard-working and honest. He would put in a long day's work, but he wasn't smart. From the day he began work at \$2.50 a day until the day he was discharged, a period of twenty days, the foreman over him applied to him such terms as sleepy-head, idiot, blunderbuss, born fool, and so forth.

One day Perkins was sent for a can of nitroglycerin. On his return he was seen coming along tossing it in the air and catching it when it came down. This was too much. Perkins was discharged.

It was a geologist who differed from all the other geologists that found a new "dig" on the Widow Carson's farm. Her farm was the center of the basin. It was a stony, sterile old farm of 100 acres, and the widow herself was almost as dilapidated as the farm. She was forty years old and gaunt and homely, and she had three grunting and homely children. The geologist staked his reputation that there was oil beneath her land, and the Sunshine company took him in on a proviso. The first thing was to get the lease privilege of staking a well, and this was to carry with it a lease in case oil was discovered. There must be more or less heating about the bush to prevent the widow from taking the alarm. The preliminaries were entrusted to a lawyer disguised as a peddler.

When Moses Perkins had got it into his head that there was a Widow Carson somewhere on earth who was of interest to the Sunshine company he figured that it could mean only one thing. Then he began to inquire around, and after a week he lighted on a man who could tell him. Then he put a shirt, collar and a pair of socks into an old satchel and set out for the forty mile walk. In the evening of the second day he arrived at the widow's. He found her and her children as above described. It was next door to poverty. Moses had often dreamed of the wife he was to marry, and he was taken aback. He might have given up his project and retreated in good order had not a peddler arrived the same evening. He was the disguised lawyer of the Sunshine company. He seized on Moses Perkins for a dunderhead and went ahead and talked. The widow didn't catch on, but Moses did. A company wanted her farm for a quarry, and she was ready enough to sign any sort of paper the next day.

Moses had been asked to stay overnight. The peddler must go further. This left the coast clear for a few hours. Moses had never made love to a woman, but he began while yet the peddler's countenance was flitting through the gate. He told of his own farm, his prospects, his good health—how he looked in vain for years for the woman of his dreams, but had found her at last. He didn't have done half as much talking. The widow was ready to leave her farm, and she was also ready to marry again. Before midnight she was the promised bride of Moses Perkins. At 10 o'clock the next forenoon she was his wife and her children were calling him pop. At 11 o'clock the peddler arrived with certain documents and a witness. He found the bride sitting on the bridegroom's knee. He intimated that the papers were all ready to sign and that he had a certain sum of money to pass over, but fool Moses had something to say. He was the husband and the man of the house now. As soon as the wedding trip was over he was going to take off his coat and vest and make those 100 acres jump and hustle. The big bowdler's lump around would take a roll, and the stony ground would blossom as the rose. Mrs. Carson would have been willing to sell the old place for most anything, but Mrs. Perkins didn't care to even sign a lease.

For six weeks longer Moses was taken for a chap with sawdust in his head. The lawyers and speculators and rings tried in every way to get the best of him, but what they cursed at his stupidity helped him to hold his own. Then he woke up one morning with his head all right. He had found out exuding from a spring, and he announced the fact to the world at large; also that the farm was for lease or sale. The Sunshine people were not the only ones to rush. Three leases were made, and three companies pledged themselves to pay royalties, and inside of a year Moses Perkins was a millionaire, and the Perkins family were eating square meals. The Carson basin turned out to be the greatest find in the state.

"To think that I should have taken you for a lunkhead!" sighed the peddler-lawyer one day when handing Moses a check for \$50,000.

"Oh, mebbe I was" was the good natured reply. "But you see, I got over it. That's what some lunkheads never do."

THE ZANZIBARIS.

Dance Stupidity and Amusing Blunders of the Natives.

In the "Autobiography of Sir Henry M. Stanley" the author says of the colored natives of central Africa:

"Good as the majority of Zanzibaris were, some of them were indescribably and for me most unfortunately

SKIN BEAUTY



CUTICURA SOAP

In the treatment of affections of the skin and scalp, which torture, disfigure, itch, burn, scale and destroy the hair, as well as for preserving and purifying the complexion, hands and hair, Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment are well-nigh infallible.

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One man who from his personal appearance might have been judged to be among the most intelligent was after thirty months' experience with his musket unable to understand how it was to be loaded. He never could remember whether he ought to drop the powder or the bullet into the musket first. Another time he was sent with a man to transport a company of men over a river to camp. After waiting an hour he strode to the bank of the river and found them paddling in opposite directions, each blaming the other for his stupidity and, being in a passion of excitement, unable to bear the advice of men across the river, who were bawling out to them how to manage their canoe.

"Another man was so ludicrously stupid that he generally was saved from punishment because his mistakes were so absurd. We were one day floating down the Congo, and it being near camping time, I bawled him, as he happened to be bowman on the occasion, to stand by and seize the grass on the bank to arrest the boat when I should call out. 'A little while we came to a flat place, and I cried, 'Hold hard, Kifanop!' 'Please God, master,' he replied and forthwith sprang on the shore and seized the grass with both hands, while we, of course, were rapidly swept down river, leaving him alone and solitary on the bank. The boat's crew roared at the ridiculous sight, but nevertheless his stupidity cost the tired men a hard pull to ascend again, for not every place was available for a camp."

"He was also who on an occasion when we required the branch of a species of arbutus which overhung the river to be cut away to allow the canoe to be brought nearer to the bank for safety actually went astride of the branch and chopped away until he fell into the water with the branch and lost our ax. He had seated himself on the outer end of the branch."

Halibut in Canada.

"One cannot be long in any hotel or restaurant in Canada without seeing halibut on the bill of fare," says a writer in Canada. "In this respect it assumes the position of a national dish. It is there on Christmas day and again on midsummer day, and there are not many days in between these two dates when halibut finds no place on the menu. So plentiful is halibut in the waters of the west coast of Vancouver island that Ernest McGaffey on one occasion watched a few Indians, with their crude fishing arrangements, catch 21,000 pounds in Clayoquot sound in one day. When it is remembered that a halibut sometimes weighs as much as 300 pounds perhaps this achievement will lose a tiny part of its glory."

Realism.

"When I was in London," said Miss Warner to the little group of friends round the dinner table who were listening to her account of some amusing experiences she had abroad last summer, "I tried to be as British as I could, but I was constantly getting mixed in my English phrases."

"You know one of the underground railroads in London is always spoken of as the 'tuppenny tube,' no one day when I wished to be transported in a hurry from one side of the city to the other I astonished a big, pleasant-faced bobby by asking where was the nearest station of the 'tuppenny tub.'"

Every one at the table laughed except the young Scotch guest. He leaned across the board and said, very seriously, "Ye know ye can't get a bawth in Lannan for tuppence."

The Other Half.

Scott-Hall the people in the world don't know what the other half are doing. Mott—No. That is because the other half are doing them.—Boston Transcript.

COLLEGE MEN TO SAVE COUNTRY

They Will Solve the Legal and Economic Problems

SO SAYS MR. WICKERSHAM

Text Books Can't Teach—The Attorney General Talks at Harvard on Lawyers' Relation to Government.

Cambridge, Mass., June 29.—The college trained lawyer will solve the great legal and economic questions of government in this and the next generation. That is the opinion of Attorney General Wickersham.

He will not be the man whose only acquaintance with the principles of law and government has been derived from text books and lectures; such a man would not be equipped to cope with them. He must be the man who has found the "living law" as it has been developed in the real transactions of men. Except with possible rare exceptions, the day of the plodding student who read his Blackstone in a desultory, unmethodical, interrupted fashion from the dusty shelves of some practicing counselor, is over.

The college trained lawyer of this and the coming generations who will solve the problems of government is the man who has mastered the principles and doctrines of law as a science through the selection, classification and analysis of adjudged cases involving their application.

The attorney general, speaking here yesterday before the Harvard law school association on "The Relation of Legal Education to Governmental Problems," predicted that the lawyer who obtains those qualifications will be the man who can successfully cope with the great questions which will be presented for solution with the growth and expansion of this country.

"It is only by the labors, the thought, and the criticism of men who have found the living law, as it has been actually developed by the real transactions of men, that our government may be governed and guided on safe and progressive lines, and our jurisprudence developed along paths of natural, sound and wholesome growth," declared the attorney general. "The wise solutions of such questions as these can only be reached by men who are able to deal with facts and principles as compared with information acquired and memory."

RIOTING AT BILBAO, SPAIN.

Number of Demonstrators Against Governor of Biscay Are Wounded.

Madrid, June 29.—There were further disturbances at Bilbao yesterday, growing out of the strained relations between the government of Premier Canalejas and the Carlists. A crowd composed of Carlists and Nationalists surrounded the palace of the governor of the province of Biscay and shouted "Down with the governor!" The police charged the demonstrators with drawn sabres, wounding a number of them. The capital has been the scene of many civil clashes. In 1874 it withstood a long siege by Carlists.

FOSTER GETS POSITION.

To Represent United States at Centennial of Republic of Mexico.

Washington, D. C., June 29.—In response to invitation of the government of Mexico to the United States to participate in the celebration of the first centennial of the republic of Mexico next September, Congress created a commission of three representatives, three senators and three citizens to be appointed by the president.

The personnel of the commission is as follows: Representative Foster of Vermont, chairman of the committee on foreign affairs; Representative J. Stuart Bennett of New York; and William M. Howard of Georgia, Senators Overman of North Carolina, Crawford of South Dakota and Guggenheim of Colorado, and former Governor Franklin Murphy of New Jersey. Judge James Gerard of New York supreme court and Charles A. Root of the Pittsburgh, Pa., Dispatch.

In addition to this commission representing the government and the people of the United States, President Taft will appoint former Gov. Curtis Guild of Massachusetts and his personal representative, with the rank of ambassador.

R&G CORSETS

A model for every figure.

WILL CLOSE SLATE QUARRY.

Sea Green Company to Shut Down Nearly All of July.

Poultney, June 29.—At a meeting of the Sea Green Slate Manufacturers of this district, held at Grayville, N. Y., Monday night, it was decided to close all quarries from July 1 to July 25, when work will be resumed in full away.

The reason for closing is that a very large stock of slate accumulated last winter when the demand did not equal the production. It is believed that by giving the men the vacation of about three weeks matters will be adjusted so that the present stock will be reduced and the supply may be kept even with the demand next winter.

It has been four years since any of the Sea Green quarries were closed, except for a very short period.

WAS SET AT LIBERTY

After Being Confined for Non-Payment of Fine of \$100.

Burlington, June 29.—Joseph Lyons of Colchester, who has been confined in the Chittenden county jail since May 19 under a mittimus issued by the United States district court at the May term for failure to pay a fine of \$100 imposed by the court for carrying on the business of a retail liquor dealer without a license was yesterday brought before United States Commissioner Martin S. Villa on a petition to be allowed to take the poor debtor's oath. He proved to the satisfaction of the commissioner that he had no money or property and he was set at liberty.

The Stars by Day.

Is it possible for astronomers to see the stars in the daytime? Of course the astronomers have devised a way. Anyone can see stars in the daytime if he chooses to go to sufficient trouble. At the bottom of a deep well an observer on looking up will see stars. If the sky is clear and the sun does not happen to be shining directly into the well.

Why cannot the stars be seen from the surface of the ground? They certainly grow out their usual amount of light, and it will be remembered that the moon is frequently seen during the day. The question is, how can the capacity of the human eye. During the day the sun shines on particles suspended in the atmosphere and on the atmosphere itself, and its rays are reflected in every direction from the different particles. We thus have diffused light, by means of which we can see objects not directly in the sunlight. If it were not for this diffusion of light, or irregular reflection, as it is called, we could not possibly see anything in direct sunlight. Now these rays, irregularly reflected enter the eye in enormous numbers, so the intensity is comparatively great with starlight. But to a person in a deep well or mine shaft only the perpendicularly reflected rays enter the eye, and from only those particles directly over the mouth of the shaft. This comparatively little light enters the eye, and any starlight that comes down at that time is easily perceived and the presence of the star is recognized.

The astronomer applies this rule to his telescope and places long black tubes called shields on the end of his glass. Field glasses to be used at night have these on also. They are entirely necessary for good work with heavenly bodies even at night when the observatory is in a large city of many lights.—Harper's Weekly.

Ashes From the Old Hearth.

A quaint Swedish legend concerning a cure for homesickness appears in Selma Lagerlof's book "The Girl From the Marsh Croft," translated by Velma Swanson Howard. The tradition is to the effect that if a person suffering from homesickness took some ashes from the hearth in his or her old home and strewed them on the fire in the strange place he or she would be rid of the homesickness—an easy remedy apparently, but it had two serious drawbacks. The first was that after using the remedy in the new home one would never be content in any other place. If one were to move from the homestead to which one had borne the ashes one would always long to get back there again just as much as one had longed to get away from there. And the second drawback was that one could not carry ashes along every time one moved to a new place, because the remedy could be used once only. After that it lost its charm and had no effect. So that, taken all in all, it was a rather dangerous experiment to make.

FOOD FRAUD INQUIRY

Sweeping Investigation by the Government

A SPECIAL GRAND JURY

At Chicago to Be Assembled—Plans Laid by Wilkerson and Kenyon—To Consider the Oleomargarine and Beef Cases.

Chicago, June 29.—Plans for a sweeping inquiry into the alleged oleomargarine and beef frauds were laid at a conference Monday between Special District Attorney James H. Wilkerson and W. S. Kenyon, first assistant attorney general and the government's official "trust buster." The venire for the special grand jury was drawn Monday, and deputy marshals were busy serving notices. Mr. Kenyon left for Washington Monday night. "I can't discuss the investigation at the present time," Mr. Kenyon said, as he left the conference. "Until Judge Landis delivers his instructions to the jury, we shall be somewhat at sea as to what course to pursue."

RATES SUIT IS DISMISSED.

Government Drops Action Against Western Trunk Line Association.

St. Louis, June 29.—In accordance with the agreement reached between railroad presidents and President Taft, United States District Attorney Charles R. Mounts has asked for the dismissal of the injunction suit brought in the United States circuit court by the government against railroads composing the Western Trunk Line committee to restrain the proposed increase in freight rates. Judge Dyer, who signed the restraining order at Hannibal, ordered the suit dismissed on District Attorney Mounts' motion.

NO WHITE SLAVE TRUST.

Grand Jury Has Not Found Evidence of Any Organized Traffic.

New York, June 29.—"We have found no evidence of existence in the county of New York of any organization or organizations engaged in the traffic of women for immoral purposes. We have not found evidence of any organized traffic in women for immoral purposes."

This was the opening of the presentment made by the special grand jury, of which John D. Rockefeller, Jr., is foreman, which has been investigating white slave conditions in this city. The presentment was handed up several days ago but was not filed by Judge O'Sullivan of general sessions until yesterday.

The presentment denounces the men who profit by the unlawful practices of unfortunate women. Moving pictures shows are condemned in the presentment, which speaks of them as creating evil in the minds of children. The presentment speaks of having found 125 massage and manicure parlors to be nothing more or less than disorderly houses, where manly acts are advertised or performed for a "blind."

In relation to the consorts of dissolute women, the presentment recommends that there be formed a crusade against them and that legislation be effected looking toward their extermination. It also suggests that laws be framed to control the operation of massage and manicure establishments. Their supervision by the board of health is recommended.

The presentment recommends that some means be devised to prevent Rialto law hotels from becoming disorderly houses.

Concerning the tenement house laws, the presentment suggests that they be revised on a stricter basis, and recommends that a commission be appointed by the mayor to study the question of social evils in the cities of this and other countries.

Yesterday afternoon the members of the special grand jury headed by Mr. Rockefeller appeared before Judge O'Sullivan and were formally discharged. Foreman Rockefeller told the court that no new phases of the situation had been developed by the jury's investigations of the last two weeks and that no further indictments would be found.

Judge O'Sullivan in discharging the jurymen said that the matter was submitted to them when it had been charged that this city, by reason of political protection accorded, was the center of a world-wide slave trade. These statements, Judge O'Sullivan said, constituted a slander against the city, as was shown by the presentment handed down. "Your answer to the main question submitted to you," commented the court, "is a merited rebuke to the slanderers of the cleanest and greatest city in the world."

The easy way to wash clothes.

Take a cake of Lenox Soap, cut it into small pieces and dissolve these in three quarts of boiling water. Keep at boiling point until a solution is formed.

This solution will do better work than soap—and without any waste.

Rub the soap solution on the soiled parts, fold and roll each piece separately, pack in a tub, cover with warm soapy water, let stand overnight, and in the morning you will find that the really hard work of washing—the rubbing on the washboard—is not half as hard as usual.



THE SKIPPER'S WHITE LIE.

What Happened at Night and What the Passenger Was Told.

It was a dirty night, to use a sailor's phrase, and the talk in one corner of the smoking room drifted to events at sea and the childlike faith that passengers repose in navigators.

Said the scientist who had been collecting specimens on a coral reef:

"I've often heard men and women say they felt so safe with Captain So-and-so, and I've wondered, too, whether their sense of security would still be retained if these favored travelers knew exactly what happened on shipboard during a voyage. For my own part, I have more confidence than ever in a captain of my acquaintance since I learned that he could tell a white lie when it was necessary to calm the fears of a nervous traveler. It so happened that one foggy night I was awakened by the sudden stoppage and reversal of the engines. I jumped out of my bunk, went on deck and was told by the second officer that we had had a narrow squeak. It appeared that we had nearly run down a schooner as she silently crossed our bows and disappeared into the haze."

"Next morning a woman passenger who sat at the captain's table asked him whether the engines had been stopped and reversed, and he replied: 'Yes, we sometimes do this to test the engineer's watch and see if our machinery is in proper order. We do it at night so as to create no excitement.' Then he got the woman to describe what she had heard and asked her, 'Did you find much time between the stopping and reversing?'

"No," she replied.

"Then," said the skipper, "that showed how well everything was working. Did it not?"

"When I got the skipper's ear I told him confidentially that I didn't think the schooner's engines had worked as well as ours, and he remarked that it might have been worse. Whether he meant the lie or the incident I didn't inquire, but I suspect it wasn't the lie."—New York Post.

The Latest in Mausoleums.

A company has been formed in Cincinnati to erect and rent a mausoleum. This is to be a large building, where bodies may be taken by survivors who own no burial plot and who have no desire to buy one. There will be compartments in the building, arranged like shelves in a library, and on these the bodies are to be placed. By an evaporating process they will be reduced to dust. It is the purpose of the undertakers of this business scheme to rent or to sell compartments of sizes, ranging from the "single" to a "large family" size.

A Youthful Genius in Music.

Erich Korngold, son of a Vienna steel critic and only thirteen years of age, is the latest prodigy to be brought to public notice. The boy has already several musical compositions to credit, including a sonata for piano, music for a pantomime and a set of six "character studies," entitled "Don Quixote." His works are said to be surprising in assurance of style, mastery of form, individuality of expression and harmonization. Only the record of Handel as a lad equals this evidence of youthful genius in music.

Ceresota Flour

TABLE TALK:

"What I like about Ceresota Flour is that it makes the same good bread every time."

